

New Towns Appear on Our Fund-Drive Map

Our notions of geography became a bit widened yesterday as contributions to the Daily Worker \$60,000 fund appeal came from such places as Utica, Mich., and Rensselaer, Ind. We learned a bit, too, as money arrived from Pocahontas, Ark.; Outlook, Mont.; Laurence, N.Y.; Brainerd, Minn.; Sharonville, O. and Meadville, Pa.

There was \$25 from "a small group of workers in Norfolk, Va. who want you to know they need Daily Worker and Worker and want to help guarantee its continued existence." They appreciate especially the fine articles by William Z. Foster, which they find very useful in their contact with other workers, and assure us there will be more money next week.

There is another \$25 from steel workers in Gary, Ind., who only last week sent over \$100 and have contributed earlier, too. And from Erie, Pa., comes \$30 from a group of steel and electrical workers, who also say there will be more in a week or so. They ask that George Morris deal more with developing unemployment and what unions are doing about it.

Those sterling garment workers of New York were around again with \$218, of which \$35 was raised by a group of Bronx garment women. They've turned in about \$1,200 so far. They've challenged fur workers to come through, but so far there is not a peep out of fur. How about it?

From Baltimore comes \$150 raised by the local Freedom of the Press Committee. A hundred came in through an informal party: music in the living room; scrabble in the dining room; clam chowder in the kitchen.

A group of friends of the paper sent \$19 more, and \$30 came from various individuals who sent contributions to the local Committee.

One dollar came from a Baltimore reader who could not get to the party and wrote: "There is no inspiration like that given by the companionship of the like-minded, and there was a time when no force could have kept me from such a stimulating gathering as your 'Worker Appeal'. However, at 76, I'm no longer physically able to participate. . . ." He apologized because social security and union pension kept him on the

Received Yesterday

\$2,150

Total So Far

\$28,038.73

Still to Go

\$31,961.27

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring them to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

ragged edge, and he could afford only a dollar.

The Baltimore-D.C. Committee has now raised virtually \$1,000.

There is another \$50 from our faithful representative in Dayton, O., who comes through in every campaign.

From Sitka, Alaska, comes the second contribution of the campaign — \$25 — from an 83-year old veteran of the labor movement "for the good cause."

Buffalo friends send \$20 "credit and greetings to Max Gordon"; and another \$20 "credit and greetings to Walter Lowenfels" (our veteran Philadelphia poet and journalist). And from Buffalo, too, there is \$5 from our untiring promoter, himself on pension. He has sent previous contributions, and wants this one credited to George Morris' column.

From a small town in Ohio comes \$2 and a letter saying: "A good friend mails us your Sunday edition weekly. We cannot subscribe to your fine paper but read it through each time. We reimburse our friend with postage, and here is a small donation to help The Worker continue."

As Worker subscribers know, we have sent out, in the past two weeks, coupon books con-

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Mothers Crowd Hearing, Demand Funds for Schools

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Hundreds of determined parents, for the most part mothers of elementary and junior high school children, yesterday crowded every corridor of City Hall, filling the City Council chambers in shifts to voice their demands for better schools. The parents, who came

those presented to the Commission by Mrs. Lee Lang, representing parents of P. S. 33 in the Bronx. The Board of Education had proposed a \$790,000 appropriation for modernization of the school, but the appropriation was dropped in the Capital Budget draft.

Typical of the conditions were

Charney, Berry Today on WLIB

George Blake Charney, candidate for District Attorney of the People's Rights Party, and Abner W. Berry, editorial board member of the Daily Worker and prominent Negro leader, will discuss "Law Enforcement and the Negro People," over Station WLIB today (Tuesday), 10:15 to 10:30 a.m.

Curran Tells NMU Convention of Peril In Dewey Dock Law

By HARRY RAYMOND

More than 500 delegates at the ninth biennial convention of the CIO National Maritime Union yesterday applauded NMU president Joseph Curran's attack on the New York-

New Jersey Waterfront Commission, its projected government hiring halls for longshoremen and registration and licensing system for dock workers.

Curran said his union, although it speaks only for ships' crews, is "deeply concerned with the longshore situation."

"We hold no brief for racketeers, shakedown artists and loan sharks who infest the waterfront," Curran said assailing the racket-soaked Joseph P. Ryan leadership of the AFL-excelled International Longshoremen's Association. "But reformers must be careful not to smear thousands of honest working longshoremen."

Curran did not mention the Ryan-ILA or the rival AFL dock union by name, but he made it clear the NMU was deeply concerned over the intra-union struggle, and is opposed to the AFL leadership's support of the Waterfront Commission's legislative program.

"Racketeers," Curran said, "will never be eliminated by such legislation. The rank and file of the longshoremen can clean its own house. The politicians do not enter the picture with clean hands." In corridor discussion outside

Plea for Wagner Gets NMU Applause

Delegates to the convention of the National Maritime Union vigorously applauded New York CIO Council Secretary-Treasurer Morris Iusheivitz when he told them the local CIO was supporting Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York.

Manhattan Center convention hall, delegates said men on the ships feared that if the Waterfront Control Law is upheld on the docks, the Dewey administration will try to destroy the NMU's union hiring hall.

"Why do we require a commission on the waterfront?" Curran asked. "If a man is a crook he should be locked up. What's the matter with the police force? Are they in this themselves?"

Curran said the convention would have "more to say later" in opposition to government hiring halls.

89-PAGE REPORT
Although Curran's 89-page printed report gave support to the

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posed funds for only 16 new schools and three additions. Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers' Union, presented a brief which charged that "the proposed Capital Budget condemns the school children of our city to continued disastrous overcrowding, indefensible four-hour shifts, and criminally unsafe or unsanitary slum conditions in more than half our school buildings."

The brief cited facts to prove that at least 50 new schools have to be built yearly if the present and forthcoming critical condition of our educational facilities is to be improved. It placed responsibility for sabotaging the school system at the doors of the city and state administrations and the federal government.

ALP PROGRAM
Andronicus Jacobs, American Labor Party spokesman and candidate for Manhattan Borough President, accused the Planning Commission of displaying "flagrant disregard of the human element" the schools and reiterated the ALP program for educational facilities.

Most of the parents wore cardboard or paper signs pinned to their clothing, designating the schools they represented and their demands for budgetary revisions. Some of them brought their children.

The Board of Education had proposed last June that \$101,500,000 be appropriated for schools. The City Planning Commission, however, cut off more than \$31,000,000 and proposed that only \$70,400,000 be appropriated.

The Board had asked for money for 26 new schools and four new additions, but the Commission pro-

posed funds for only 16 new schools and three additions.

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2 Die in Crash At Idlewild

Two were killed and 23 injured yesterday when an Eastern Airlines Constellation crashed in flames on a takeoff from Idlewild International Airport. The airliner was on its way to Puerto Rico.

Heroism of the purser and stewardess was credited with keeping the death toll down.

One engine caught fire as the four-motor Constellation, rising into the air, panicked onto a runway, bounced into the air, hit the field again and skidded into a marsh.

The two dead were Dr. Juan Bajandros of Puerto Rico, who was pronounced dead at St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, and a man identified as George Fisher of Hartford, Conn.

Passengers were led to safety by Albert Folli, the purser, who, as soon as the plane crashed, threw open the door, and telling the passengers to follow, leaped through a sheet of flame.

Stewardess Anne Krause was severely burned on the face, hands, arms and legs as she calmly herded her passengers to safety. Then she followed them off the blazing plane.

IWO to Ask High Court To Reconsider Ruling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The U.S. Supreme Court today declined to disturb a New York State action liquidating the International Workers Order. In a brief order the Court rejected the IWO's appeal.

The executive committee of the International Workers Order yesterday issued the following statement:

"The refusal of the U.S. Supreme Court to accept for review the liquidation decision of the N.Y. State court against the IWO is indeed a gross miscarriage of justice."

"The Supreme Court's refusal to review the case allows the imposition of the death sentence by the lower courts upon a financially sound labor, inter-racial, fraternal organization."

"The IWO for 23 years has served tens of thousands of American families with low-cost insurance and fraternal services, paying out during this period over \$17,000,000 in sick, accident, tuberculosis,

life insurance and other fraternal benefits."

"The denial of judicial review by the Supreme Court opens the floodgate of attack upon all organizations, and actually strikes a blow to the Bill of Rights with its guarantee of the rights of freedom of speech and association."

"This is indeed a sad day in the history of America, when the right of people to associate and belong to an organization of their own choice has been trampled upon."

"The Supreme Court decision, which permits the dissolution and destruction of the IWO, which had not violated any law of our land, is a product of the anti-democratic war hysteria now prevailing in our country."

"The IWO has instructed its at-

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23% of U. S. Families Earned Under \$2,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (FP).—The Commerce Department published figures here last week on income of U.S. consumer units, consisting of families and "unattached individuals," which show that 23 percent of these units received less than \$2,000 in gross income in 1950. Since much of the income was subject to taxes, the actual spending power of these units was even lower.

Two-thirds of the total before-tax income of \$217 billion went to units which receive more than the national average income of \$4,460. The 6 percent of total spending units which received incomes of \$10,000 or over got more than 20 percent of the total income. The 23 percent of total family units which received less than \$2,000 each got a total of only 5 percent of the national

income. The top 20 percent of family groups, graded by size, of income, got 46 percent of the income.

The Census Bureau published figures showing the average income of all persons over 14 who received any income in 1952 was \$2,300, about \$100 higher than in 1951. The average income of men was \$3,250, an increase of \$150 over the previous year. The proportion of men with incomes of \$5,000 or more rose from 14 percent to 16 percent.

The average income for women in 1952 was \$1,147, an increase of \$100 above 1951.

The average income for persons in cities and in the country, but not on farms, was \$2,472 in 1952. The average for farm dwellers was \$1,114.

Continued Price Squeeze On Farmers Seen by Gov't

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The price squeeze on farmers is likely to continue in 1954, the Agriculture Department predicted today. An outlook report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that "some further decline" in the cost of products farmers buy is "probable" next year, but prices farmers get for their produce also may average slightly lower.

"This means that the cost-price squeeze is likely to continue in 1954 about the same as in 1953," BAE said.

The report said the cost-price squeeze, which President Eisenhower last week described as an "economic grinding machine," intensified considerably early this year and has changed "relatively little" in recent months.

During the first nine months of the year, prices paid by farmers for goods and services used in farm production — including interest, taxes and wages—average about 4.5 percent below the same period last year. At the same time prices received by farmers for their crops were down 11 percent.

The report said net farm income next year is expected to be lower than this year for dairy farmers and many cotton farmers. It forecast a 20 percent drop in income for southern Piedmont cotton producers but said net income in the high Texas plains may be above this year's low figures.

It forecast higher net incomes on corn belt beef and hog fattening farms, and on northern plains wheat, small grain and livestock farms.

BAE forecast "little change" in 1954 prices of fertilizer, farm building materials, farm supply and fencing materials, pesticides, seed and farm wage rates.

It said there may be decreases in farm rental and land values, and increases in interest rates, real estate taxes and insurance premiums.

The farm cost report traced the

"rapid advance" in farmer's expense, from the \$5,800,000,000 they paid out in 1938 to about \$18,900,000,000 in 1948, and then to a record high of \$23,000,000,000 in 1952. Farm costs declined about 2 percent from 1952 to 1953, and "probably will average slightly lower in 1954," the report said.

CANADA LABOR PARLEY HITS U.S. BARRIERS TO JOBS

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, Oct. 19 (ALN).—Plans for joint action to win a special session of the Ontario government on the issue of an all-Canadian gas pipeline were worked out here at a conference of the Niagara United Labor Committee.

NULC secretary Val Bjarnason said action was needed to assure that current hopes for the pipeline project would not be scuttled by private U. S. gas interests and their Canadian spokesmen.

Pointing out that the bulk of the gas used in southern Ontario is provided by companies affiliated with the Union Gas Co. in the U.S. Intl. Rep. Mike Bosnich of the United Electrical Radio & Machine

Workers charged that these companies have used their influence to block any move for the pipeline of cheap Alberta gas to Ontario.

The pipeline campaign was introduced as one of a series of proposals to meet the unemployment problem in the Niagara peninsula area. Layoffs have hit workers in Electro-Metals, Plymouth Cordage, Atlas Steels, Canadian Foundries, Stokes Rubber, Hayes Steel and many other smaller plants in the area.

The conference unanimously endorsed a program that called for Canadian trade with the world and independence from U. S. influence, the development of Canadian industrial potential for Canadians, housing and social security.

Pardon Won For Framed Coal Miner

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 19 (FP).—Pressure by organized labor has resulted in freedom for a United Mine Workers organizer who was sent to jail for breaking the window of a non-union's man's automobile.

Gov. Lawrence Wetherby (D) was reluctant to admit that labor protests had anything to do with his freeing of Earl Suver. Instead, Wetherby pardoned him on the pretext that the unionist's health was so bad he should not remain in jail.

Suver and Arthur Chaney were put in the Morganfield jail last March to serve one-year sentences under Kentucky's general conspiracy statute—the "banding and confederating" law. Chaney was accused of punching the non-union man in the eye after Suver broke the car window. This took place during an organizing drive at a mine in Union County in 1950.

All sections of organized labor joined in the effort to free the two organizers. Petitions bearing the names of thousands of citizens and public officials were presented to Wetherby and the parole board. The freeing of Suver caused labor to step up its effort to get a pardon for Chaney.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7054.

Moscow Radio Hits War Base Encirclement

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Moscow Radio broadcast a speech by Col. Tolchenov, which declared the U. S. was trying to establish air fields as close as possible to Soviet territory for warlike ends.

"U. S. warmongers forget the simple truth," Tolchenov said, "that the closer their military bases are to the object of attack, the more vulnerable do these bases become."

Teachers Union Issues Tabloid On City Election

One hundred thousand copies of a four-page non-partisan election tabloid were taken for distribution by 500 members of the Teachers Union, meeting over the weekend at 13 Astor Pl.

Entitled "Give Your Child a New Deal," the brochure gives facts and figures concerning the sorry state of the city's schools and the effects of the witchhunt, and presents a full page on the stands taken by the mayoralty candidates on educational issues.

Copies of the tabloid are available to interested organizations in quantity.

Detroit Rally Friday Against Trucks Act

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—There is still time to fight back, says the appeal to Detroiters to attend a mass rally on civil rights this Friday at 7:30 p.m. in the Central Methodist church, Woodward at Adams, sponsored by the Citizens Committee against the Trucks Act.

Speakers include Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, CIO United Auto Workers; George Dean, president, state AFL; Jerry Raymond, MESA; Charles Lookwood, attorney who defended Lieut. Radulovich; Walter Bergman, educator; Rev. Robert Bradby, Jr., Preston Slosson, professor of history, U. of M. and Rev. J. Paul Taylor, chairman of the Citizens Committee against the Trucks Act.

No Sales Tax in Any Form, CIO Urges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (FP).—Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of education, has warned President Eisenhower that any attempt to put across a manufacturers' sales tax on a wide base will be interpreted by organized labor "as an attempt to shift the tax burden from the wealthy and high income individuals to the bulk of American consumers."

Ruttenberg issued the warning in a summary speech at a conference on taxation sponsored by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy and attended by more than 100 leading economists and tax experts.

The warning came only a few hours after Rep. Charles A. Halleck, GOP House floor leader, revealed

he has filed in the President on details of a plan to push through such a tax at the next session of Congress to make up for decreases in income taxes and the death of the excess profits tax.

In reviewing speeches at the CIO conference by Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Gerhard Colm of the National Planning Assn., Prof. Richard Musgrave and Prof. Walter W. Heller, Ruttenberg said: "I am struck by the fact there seems to be general agreement that the sales tax, or any type of tax upon consumption, is a tax that requires low and middle income people to pay more taxes proportionately than high income people."

Ruttenberg pointed out that Eisenhower has already endorsed the general manufacturers' tax and that Halleck's announcement makes the danger more grave. After issuing his warning to Eisenhower, he continued:

"On the other hand, any effort made by the administration to shuffle existing excise taxes on the grounds that they are 'a hodgepodge of inequities' is nothing more than to compound the existing inequities. You do not eliminate inequities by extending them. They can be eliminated only by removing them."

Ruttenberg said that if the administration is serious about wanting to raise more money and balance the budget, "they can raise the revenue without, in the main, increasing any existing tax rates. This they can do by closing the many loopholes that have been legalized by Congress. These loopholes provide many means that permit the wealthy to reduce their taxes."

He listed as major loopholes the split income provision, the clause allowing individuals to transfer earnings to capital gains, family partnership agreements, receipt of income through stock options and legislative allowances of large percentage reductions in the oil and mineral industries. If Congress plugged them, he said, it would get more than \$5 billion in revenue each year.

Ruttenberg urged "increasing personal exemptions from \$600 per person to \$800, \$1,000 even more."

DELEGATION HITS STALL ON SITE FOR BEDFORD HOSPITAL

Bishop William R. Miller, heading a City Hall delegation from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, declared the delay in purchasing the site for a hospital in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area was "nothing less than callous and brutal neglect of the health needs of the people of Bedford-Stuyvesant."

Bishop Miller left a statement issued by the "Citizens Committee for a Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Site Now" with the Mayor's assistant personal secretary, since Mayor Impellitteri, as usual, was too busy.

The statement said that months ago the Hospital Department selected the site for the hospital. The City Planning Commission ap-

proved this site. It only remained for some brief routine measure to be completed to have the site bought now. Those measures have not been undertaken for months. Double talk and hypocrisy has taken the place of action.

On the delegation with Bishop Miller were: Rev. J. G. Collins, Rev. Reginald Bass; Bishop Debrah; Sister Acosta; Dr. Sara Greenberg; attorney Sam Leibowitz; Dr. Joseph Prusslin; Dr. Paul Selden; Dr. David Goldstein; Mrs. Vicki Garvin; Miss Mary Alston; Mrs. Vioris Coles; Mr. Edward Robeson; Mrs. Bess Lemberger; Mrs. Sylvia Aronowitz; Mrs. Ethel Moore; Mrs. Rose Smoredin and Mrs. Rose Baker.

NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL'S CONVENTION SET DEC. 4-6

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—December 4 to 6 is the new date set for the third annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council, it was announced today by the NNLC national office here. The convention will be held at the Pershing Hotel in Chicago.

The major issue before this convention said Coleman A. Young, NNLC executive secretary, "will be the development of a program to win democratic job opportunities for Negro workers on railroads. In no other industry do Negro workers have a more glorious history of long time services. In no other industry is the discriminatory job pattern more vicious, while at the

same time the railroads are supported largely by the taxpayers, Negro as well as white, in the form of government subsidies.

"The current trend in railroad employment is toward the complete elimination of Negro workers. In the South, where Negroes have held many operational positions, such as firemen and brakemen since the beginning of the industry, they are now being eliminated.

"We intend to put an end to this outrageous situation. We can see no reason that Negro workers should not be employed at all levels by the railroads, including conductors and engineers."

Guiana Gov't Was Ousted to Force Bosses' Union on Workers

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A sinister attempt is being made by the Colonial Office to mislead the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress about the position of the trade unions in British Guiana.

The suggestion is now being made to Transport House that the trade unions in British Guiana are not behind the People's Progressive Party, whose ministers were dismissed.

A report by the Times labor correspondent said that information reaching Transport House shows that the Man-Power Citizens' Association, with which the British TUC maintains relations, has strongly opposed the party and

pledged support to the British government's action.

The Man-Power Citizens' Association (MPCA) is, in fact, a "stooge" organization, which only claims 6,000 members altogether, despite the fact that it claims to organize workers in several industries.

It is the only union recognized by the Sugar Producers' Association but it has at the very outside no more than 2,000 workers in the sugar industry.

Although at one time the MPCA appears to have had support among the sugar workers, it has long since lost their support by signing unfavorable agreements with the sugar bosses without con-

sulting the workers.

Any doubt as to which union really represents the workers was dispelled by the September sugar strike, during which for the first time in the colony's history, all the sugar estates were completely stopped.

This strike was called by the Guiana Industrial Workers' Union and only ended when that union decided to call the strike off.

The main cause of the strike was the refusal of the Sugar Producers' Association to recognize the Guiana Industrial Workers' Union (GIWU) which also advanced demands for increased wages and improved conditions.

The employers claimed the

workers were "adequately represented" by the MPCA, but did not attempt to claim that the MPCA had the support of the majority.

The employers suggested the two unions amalgamate which would obviously have given the "stooge" leaders of the MPCA a position of influence in the combined union.

Alternatively the employers suggested the MPCA organize the factory workers (the decisive section) and the GIWU field workers, who are more numerous.

When the strike was called off, Ashton Chase, the Minister of Labor, introduced a bill on the lines of the American Roosevelt legisla-

tion to permit workers to elect by poll the union that would negotiate on their behalf.

This bill was opposed by the MPCA for the very simple reason that it knew any poll among the sugar workers would expose its lack of support among them.

Any suggestion that this Bill was a move to impose a so-called "Communist-dominated" union is refuted by the fact that Chase is president of the British Guiana Labor Union.

This union, like the Manpower Citizens' Association, is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions sponsored by (Continued on Page 6)

UN to Await Report on Clash In Palestine

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The UN Security Council today by unanimous vote asked Gen. Vign Bannike, head of the UN truce supervisory machinery, to fly here to report on the Palestine situation.

The council met to discuss acts of violence between Israel and her Arab neighbors, but Dr. Charles A. Malik of Lebanon, suggested the wording be amended to refer exactly to "recent acts of violence by the Israeli army against Jordan."

Soviet delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky supported this proposal.

"There is no need to lower a curtain over the question," he said.

The council finally adjourned until tomorrow morning to hear Gen. Bannike.

Soviets Held Among Best Buyers of Italy's Textiles

The Soviet Union has become one of the best customers for the textiles of Italy, it was declared by Miss Della M. Grattan, president of D. M. Grattan & Co., New York advertising agency, on her return from Italy.

Italy, said Miss Grattan, is compelled to trade with the USSR to keep her textile exports up so that her mills can give full employment.

Moreland Group Sends Quiz to Trot Bodies

The Moreland Commission to investigate harness racing in New York state has sent Questionnaires to eight trotting associations on kickbacks to labor racketeers, gifts to judges and legislators and payments to political parties, it was disclosed yesterday.

The 33-part questionnaire was made public by George Trosk, counsel and members of the Commission.

The track licensees must send back sworn answers by Oct. 27. In addition to its own subpoena power, the Commission invoked the authority of the State Harness Racing Commission, which sent a letter with each questionnaire directing a reply on penalty of revoking the license.

The questionnaire probes into, among other things, the identity of possible hidden or secret stockholders as well as stockholders of record. It requires data on the outside employment for public office of every director and official of the racing associations.

Saul Rudes, American Labor Party candidate for borough president of Brooklyn, yesterday called

6,900 Convicted AWOL Soldiers Shipped to Korea

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—

The Louisville Times, in a copyrighted news story today, said that 6,900 convicted AWOL soldiers had been shipped to Korea and other Far East bases since the Army cracked down on AWOL's and deserters last January. This figure was confirmed in a letter to Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky) from T. A. Young, special assistant to the Secretary of the Army.

"The Times reported a 'shocking runaway problem' last January, and a few days later the Army announced a 'get tough' policy.

MICHIGAN CRC HITS JUDGE'S MOVE TO CONTROL ITS FUNDS

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—The Michigan Civil Rights Congress, in a statement by its executive secretary, Arthur McPhaul, expressed concern on the unprecedented ruling by Federal Judge Frank Picard today that reversed his previous decision granting Saul Wellman a free daily transcript of proceedings.

Judge Picard ruled the Michigan CRC should pay the estimated \$5,000 cost out of its present fund drive of \$30,000 being raised to fight anti-democratic, anti-labor legislation.

McPhaul declared: "We have just opened our drive for \$30,000 to fight the menace of McCarthyism. Funds will be used to develop mass educational activity and mass expressions to defeat or repeal anti-labor, anti-democratic

TOKYO, Oct. 19.—The Chinese and North Korean Governments have agreed to meet with the U.S. Oct. 26 at Panmunjom to discuss arrangements for the Korean peace conference, Radio Peking said today. They insisted, however, that interested neutral na-

by the U. S., Peking said. Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and North Korean foreign minister Nam Il have sent notes to Washington through Sweden accepting the Oct. 26 date proposed.

legislation such as the thought-control Smith Act. "A portion of the funds will defray the cost of one attorney for the Smith Act defendants in Michigan. Our major work in the fight against the Smith Act will be to take the case out of the courtroom; to expose the frameup nature of the Government's indictment; to show that Smith Act trials are thought-control cases of books and ideas, untriable in a court of law, and to show how convictions are secured on the basis of perjured testimony by highly paid government stoop-pigeons, intimidated jurors and hysterical newspaper headlines.

"The CRC did not request a free transcript. Judge Picard's unprecedented ruling invades the rights of our organization to conduct public activities and attempts to dictate how funds shall be spent. "Judge Picard's ruling will not intimidate any perspective contributors nor will it stop us from bringing the real issues of this case to the people of Michigan.

The Michigan Smith Act trial will begin Oct. 27 in the Federal Building. Ernest Goodman, attorney will defend Philip Schatz, William Allan and Helen Allison Winter. Defending themselves will be Saul Wellman, Thomas Dennis and Nat Ganley.

MAYOR AT RALLY LAUDS WITCHHUNTER CAVALLARO

By MAX GORDON

Mayor Impellitteri was an "unscheduled speaker" at quite an affair Sunday. Except when the remnants of the Nazi Bund gets together in secret confabs somewhere in Yorkville, it is doubtful whether there has been such a collection of subversive anti-democratic characters in some time.

The occasion was the honoring of Joseph B. Cavallaro, recently elected chairman of the Board of Higher Education, for his McCarthyite utterances and actions. Cavallaro was elected board

chairman following the direct intervention of Mayor Impellitteri. He received seven awards at the affair. Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, executive director of the American Jewish League Against Communism, presented a plaque to Dr. Cavallaro, who also received a scroll from the American Jewish League Against Communism, a medal from a group of "patriotic societies," including the Daughters of the American Revolution, a medal from the New York State Catholic War Veterans, a citation from the Guardians of American Education, a citation from Students

for America, and an award from the Queens County Young Republican Association.

Mayor Impellitteri, in his speech, lauded Cavallaro's work, promising to work for more funds to continue to "rid the colleges of Communists and fellow-travellers."

Harold Riegelman, Republican candidate, wants to make sure the anti-labor elements in the city understand that he is a foe of the trade union movement, but he does not want to say it openly. So he picked a slightly indirect way of

declaring Antofagasta province, where the mine is located, an "emergency area" and blaming the dispute on "Communist influence." The emergency decree allows the government to send in troops.

Workers at Anaconda's Potrerillos mine, who had also been threatening to strike, agreed to postpone strike action until Nov. 12 at the government's request. Meanwhile, workers at the Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate Co., on strike since Sept. 7, continued their walkout. About 70,000 tons of nitrate production has been lost so far in the strike. The nitrate workers, in addition to demanding wage increases, have warned the government that they will not return to their jobs until the emergency decree is cancelled. The strikebound nitrate company is also located in Antofagasta province.

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offices today as Syngman Rhee met with 12 key South Korean political officers.

A Rhee source said the meeting was held at the Presidential mansion to "establish firm and unquestioned leadership of the government by President Rhee."

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Oct. 19.—The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission today notified U. S. military authorities there will be no attempt to question prisoners tomorrow.

5,000 Strikers at U.S.-Owned Chile Mines Seek Pay Raises

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 19. (ALN).—Over 5,000 workers at the U. S.-owned Chuquibambilla copper mine are on strike here in a demand for higher pay and improved working conditions.

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for America, and an award from the Queens County Young Republican Association. Mayor Impellitteri, in his speech, lauded Cavallaro's work, promising to work for more funds to continue to "rid the colleges of Communists and fellow-travellers."

(Continued on Page 6)

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Rep. Powell Raises An Important Point

REP. ADAM CLAYTON, the Harlem Democrat, has brought into the open an issue relating to the fight for Negro representation that deserves watching. The issue is whether or not the community—specifically the Negro community—has the right to say who should be chosen to represent it in government. It was inevitable that this question would arise. Negroes were being advanced, after strong fights for more Negro representation; but recently there had been a stock-taking as to how representative these Negroes were.

Rep. Powell, as have some other leaders in Brooklyn, raised the question of "increased Protestant and Negro representation in city government" a couple of weeks ago at a luncheon in the Theresa Hotel. Last week he carried the idea a little further: He made it a part of his conditions for Democratic endorsement.

Now Representative Powell is in an influential Protestant clergy-

man, pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church, considered the largest Protestant congregation in the United States. His rise in politics was directly connected with his church as his main base. And no small part of his success stems from the fact that Harlem, as is most other Negro communities, overwhelmingly Protestant.

IT IS WELL known that Rep. Powell would not have refused the Democratic nomination as candidate for the office of Manhattan Borough President. It is equally well known that throughout Harlem the citizens were almost unanimous for their congressman as the next borough president. Indeed, the choice was so persuasive that few thought the political bigwigs downtown could afford to ignore it. But while Tammany Hall was considering the name of Rep. Powell, some inspired and bigoted letters, were received by Tammany leaders branding Powell as "anti-Catholic."

These letters were welcomed by a number of Tammany district leaders who fear Rep. Powell as a "maverick" and an "unreliable" element. These leaders, while bowing to the demand for Negro representation, chose Hulen Jack, the Assemblyman from Harlem with 13 years experience in Albany. And the campaign material for Jack noted prominently that he was president of the Holy Name Society of St. Thomas the Apostle Church. The bigots were giving a religious coloration to their denial to Harlem of the community's right to pick its own leaders.

It was easy to do this because Rep. Powell was in Europe, at-

tending the International Federation of World Parliamentarians. On his return from Europe, Powell was confronted with the fact that the Liberal Party had nominated Rev. James H. Robinson, a well-known Protestant minister, as candidate for Manhattan Borough President. And he was smarting under the easy victory the bigots had won over him through the simple act of writing a crank letter. This furnished, in part the background for the Powell demand on his return for more "Protestant and Negro representation in city government."

IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE to take this issue which Rep. Powell has raised as indicating a deep religious antagonism between Negro Protestants and Negro Catholics. It indicates nothing of the sort. Its meaning lies in the attempt of the Tammany leaders to by-pass the mass strength of the Harlem community residing in the large Protestant churches. These leaders wish to remove from responsibility to and control by these church organizations, any Negro they are pressed to raise to leadership. It is only incidental that the largest and most numerous organization in Negro communities happens to be the Protestant church. It would be the same if they were bridge clubs or fraternal societies; that is, if these latter groups were active social and political organizations as is the church.

This issue of Protestant representation was first raised in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area, where it was pointed out that of 72 judges in that borough, only four are Protestants. The question arises now: How much longer can the political big shots by-pass the main organizations of the Negro community?

P.S. Thanks to B.K. for his five dollar check and to Newark Freedom of the Press Club for \$25. Total to date for this column is \$294.50—and we're still trailing Rodney. Help! Help!!!

New U.S. Mine Safety Code Goes in Effect

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (FP).—The new coal mine safety code, published recently by the Interior Department and the U. S. Bureau of Mines, which represents the one adopted May 26, 1946, by agreement between UMW president John L. Lewis and the then Secretary of Interior, who was in control of the mines, embody improvements the miners have been seeking for years.

First of these is elimination of the use of black powder in blasting.

Second is recognition of the use of roof bolting. This is a more effective protection from falling coal and rock roofs in mines than the conventional timbering method.

The new code prescribes minimum standards for health and safety of miners in bituminous and lignite mines, both strip and underground. It supplements the coal mine safety act adopted by the 82nd Congress after years of battle by the mine union.

The minimum provisions of the safety code are not directly enforceable by federal law, but are used by Bureau of Mines inspectors in determining whether mines are safe. Under the law inspectors can order unsafe mines closed.

Furthermore, the code is part of the contract between the operators and the UMW.

The new code was agreed on after months of negotiations among Lewis, director John J. Forbes of the Bureau of Mines and Harry Moses of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, Joseph Moody, head of the Southern Coal Operators Association, was not included in the negotiations.

Daily Worker

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I HAVE HAD several letters lately from Steve Nelson, who is now out on the most exorbitant bail. The last one caused me sorrow, as I cannot go to Pittsburgh and I enjoyed Steve's visits to New York. It says:

"Yesterday (Oct. 9) the Circuit Court refused me permit to travel. So I am confined to Pittsburgh, till the State Court and the Circuit Courts either send me away to prison or change their minds. Now I will rely on letters even more than before."

Steve Nelson is a most effective letter writer. He has sent me a batch of letters he has received from many countries. We have had the privilege from time to time to see and talk with him and to listen to his speeches. His wonderful book on his experiences in Spain is being widely circulated.

Steve Nelson is personally modest and unassuming, but his confidence in the ultimate triumph of the people to own and rule the world, his faith in the working class of America as well as elsewhere, his ability to reach and lead them, is unbounded. That's why in the Iron City, the heart of capitalism's empire of steel and coal, they want to give him a life sentence—25 years. That's why his brave and uncompromising struggle has made him the outstanding symbol of the American resistance to fascism, among people in many other lands. That's why a mass protest movement must be built around him here and quickly.

IN A LETTER from Birmingham, England, from a trade union official and member of the

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Letters to Steve Nelson

Trades Council, is the following on a postcard for all to see.

"The U. S. is looked upon here now as another country akin to Hitlerite Germany. Steve, our branch, No. 7 (Amalgamated Engineering Union) has passed a resolution calling on the U. S. Government to free you because we consider you were framed by U. S. gangsters of Wall Street. Good luck, Steve. Wishing you your freedom very soon."

How many American trade unionists have considered the case of Steve Nelson and the menace of the Smith Act and the state sedition acts to them? How many have taken it up in their unions?

Another letter from Dorsat, England, is from a local branch of the Communist Party. It says:

"There is a tendency for people to tar all the American people with the same brush, and with working class heroes like yourself as an example this would be an insult. We in England will always remember that the worker in America is in no way different from the worker here. Our enemy is McCarthy and the Wall Street tycoons,

our friends—Steve Nelson, Paul Robeson and the American workingclass in general."

If international friendship is preserved and the "other America" kept before the eyes of people elsewhere, these British comrades are right—it is not a McCarthy but a Steve Nelson who will do it.

ANOTHER LETTER from Perth, in far-off Australia is as follows:

"This is just an expression of the confidence in your stand which I have heard many times here in Western Australia, and of sympathy for the treatment you and your wife are receiving at the hands of the worst reactionary ruling clique, U. S. Imperialism. My husband also fought from Australia in the International Brigade."

"Today in Australia prosecutions are being launched under the Crimes Act against printers and publishers of the 'Communist Review,' which shows how much the Government here supports the same principles as Senator McCarthy and would like to make the Communist Party illegal in fact and legal in name only."
From John Takman, editor

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Let's Quit Kidding Ourselves—AFL Paper

THE CHAUVINISTIC NOTION that only our country has the brains and capacities to do big things is a dangerous one, is the conclusion of a thoughtful editorial in the "Labor News Digest," organ of the AFL of Paterson and Passaic Counties in New Jersey.

Under the heading "End Wishful Thinking," the labor weekly comments that when the Soviet Union announced the hydrogen bomb, "American politicians and publicists scoffed. It couldn't possibly be true because we didn't want it to be true."

"This matter of wishful thinking," it goes on, "we consider one of the gravest dangers besetting our country. We assume that we alone have the brains and the technical knowledge to fashion such things as engines of destruction. We assume that any view we take must be the correct one, and the world must be ordered to our liking. The fact is, however, that we have no monopoly of brains; we have no monopoly of manpower; we have no monopoly of resources."

And if we base our relations with other nations on this hard fact, the Digest says, we may "find a way to accommodate ourselves to the world we live in instead of making a nuisance of ourselves and forfeiting the friendship and cooperation of the nations we want to accept our leadership."

The conclusions: First, says the paper, we must "double our efforts" to "maintain our lead in atomic development." The second conclusion is more in keeping with the sanity of the rest of the editorial: "The other is to put forth every effort to explore the possibilities of living in a world with nations whose political views differ from our own."

Those Skull and Bones Cartoons

THERE HAS been a steady increase in a certain type of grim editorial cartoons in the papers of the nation—wondering about elemental survival in any atomic conflict. By the very fact that they highlight the complete insanity of another war, they become powerful pro-peace, pro-negotiation cartoons. You may have seen some such in your own local newspapers. Here is the latest example, sent in by a reader of the Asbury Park (N.J.) Evening Press.

The cartoon, labelled "Afterthought," shows two skeleton skulls labelled "East" and "West" in a sort of Death Valley setting with a fiery background labelled "Competitive Atomic Armaments." One of the skulls is saying to the other "Still, there must have been some other way!"

South Dakota Paper Wonders . . .

AND SPEAKING OF "afterthoughts," here is a type of editorial you also see more and more of these post-Korea days.

This one is from the Daily Argus Leader of Sioux Falls, South Dakota's leading newspaper. Under the heading "What Did Intervention Bring Us?" it says:

"South Korea's representative to the United Nations is disturbed by the neutralism shown by some UN members who fought in Korea. For its part, the United States would probably be better off today if we had practiced more neutralism of our own brand in the past."

of "Clarke" in Sweden, comes an invitation for Steve to write an article on the issue of political prisoners in the U. S. A. and what an international campaign can do. Also they would like a "literary-political autobiography" with photos. The magazine is described as follows:

"For three decades it has a rather great authority and is usually quoted by the press of all tendencies, even the most reactionary. An article by you would be a great honor to the review and certainly very useful for the campaign."

A VERY SPIRITED letter from William Gallacher:

"At all my meetings I speak of what is going on in the land of the leaders of the 'Free' (?) Nations—the nations where the capitalists are free to rob the workers."

I'll send the letter to the editor to publish it in full.

Here's another from Australia from "one of the working class." He says, "I fought against the fascists in New Guinea alongside of your countrymen, in the Second World War and I am sure that they in your country are just as shocked as we are in this country against such savage jail terms imposed upon you and other fighters like you. It is weakness and not strength that tyrants resort to such measures."

I wish all Americans saw as clearly.

Yet another from Newcastle, England, says, "We will do all in our power to help you in your fight, by letters and petition."
(Continued on Page 8)

Daily Worker

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STILL BLOCKING PEACE TALKS

DULLES HAS BROUGHT forth his newest maneuver to try to calm down the world's insistent demand for Big Five top-level peace negotiations.

This is the Big Three note to Moscow. Unlike previous notes, this Dulles-dictated document didn't try any of the usual bullying threats. There is an absence of the standard "—or else" tone which is considered the height of smartness in the McCarthyite peace-hating circles. The fact is that Dulles had to rush to London to try to put a jamper on the enormous pressure in France and Britain for face-to-face talks with Malenkov to negotiate an end to the cold war.

Churchill's May speech proposing such top-level meetings with Malenkov won world approval, especially in Europe. France's foreign minister, Bidault, has been unable to curb France's fear of Dulles' fascist Army at Bonn, or his country's demand for a peace conference.

Dulles' latest note therefore pretends that he is not determined to strangle any Big Five negotiations. In fact, Dulles sweetly told the press that if the Soviet Union falls in with his schemes there might even be a Big Five talk in some vagueish future. All this is dust in the eyes, however. It is plain that Dulles insists on the Bonn fascist Army—to be led by Hitler's old generals—as the absolute minimum at the proposed November foreign ministers meeting, or for any Big Five conference.

As long as he stakes Europe and America's fate on such a fascist Army, the people of Europe and the U.S.A. will have tremendous difficulty in getting the peace negotiations they so ardently want.

BUT REALITIES are clashing with Dulles' dangerous plotting of a new fascist Army. Churchill, who is trying to back both the fascist Army in Bonn and Big Five negotiations at the same time, will have to face new demands of the British people for negotiating with Moscow. The French resistance to the Bonn fascist army will grow, not decline. The clash between the rival London-Wall Street interests remains below the surface despite Dulles' arm-twisting triumphs in note writing. Above all, the popular hatred of the cold war demands that there be a real world settlement.

It is here that America's public opinion can play so vital a part. Is there anyone who can claim, in the labor movement for example, that a fascist Army at Bonn will increase peace and security?

Yet this is what Dulles is selling in Europe as our basic foreign policy aim! This is not the aim of the labor movement or of the American people! It is time that this was made plain by new popular demands for real negotiations with Moscow and China, without any fascist Army or other schemes to balk peace. A great popular demand for negotiations—recently echoed by Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Roosevelt, Jacob Potofsky, and others—can do much to bring the world's present tensions to an end.

SAVAGE INJUSTICE

AGAIN THE BRUTAL axe of the maximum jail term has fallen on five more innocent Americans in a Smith Act frameup.

This time it is in Seattle, where a pliant federal judge, throwing the book at five brave, honorable men and women, said, "Five years in jail" plus fines ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Let no American think that these savage sentences do not concern him because "force and violence" is allegedly involved. The fact is that the government has never been able to cite a single act or advocacy of force and violence in these frameups which have already put close to 100 innocent men and women into jail, under jail sentences, or under indictment.

It is political ideas pure and simple which are being hounded here; the "force and violence" is a crude hoax intended to make other Americans think that this is not their concern. Would it be very difficult for the McCarthyites to finger anyone in the unions, churches, or communities for "sympathy" with "force and violence" if they felt like doing it? That is how the Smith Act frameups work to "soften America" for fascism.

We renew our appeal to all Americans, non-Communist and even anti-Communist, to realize that these brutal McCarthyite jail terms open the back door to fascism. If Communists are framed with impunity, all are in peril. There should be protests to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, urging low bail, amnesty for those in jail, and an end to indictments. A popular movement to repeal the Smith and McCarran police state laws is one of the urgent needs in the patriotic resistance to McCarthyism.

An Interview with Carl Ross, California Victim of Smith Act

Special to the Daily Worker

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—It was fitting that a man who once polled 15,000 votes for the Minneapolis school board on a peace platform should speak first of peace upon his release from jail.

Carl Ross, 40, whose Minneapolis campaign slogan in 1949 was "Schools Not Battleships," said after spending 36 days as a political prisoner in the San Francisco county jail that the "strong current of the people's peace sentiment" was "more stimulating than the first whiff of air free from the smell of jail."

Ross, one of five persons seized in the widely publicized FBI Sierra "raid" of Aug. 27, said that the peace sentiment of the people of the U. S. has "... even in the few weeks since our arrest visibly increased in power and effectiveness."

The veteran Minnesota Communist leader, who faces charges of Smith Act violation and "harboring" a political fugitive, said, "This rising drive for peace is the strongest blow what has been struck against the frameup charges on which I and my fellow defendants have been indicted."

"The inflated anti-Soviet hysteria of the past few years is now being punctured to an even bigger degree each day by the peace moves in Korea and especially by the growing demand for peaceful negotiation with the Soviet Union."

Ross considers the manner in which friends in Minnesota came forward to post the \$10,000 bail upon which he was released last week to be "a particularly fine

and courageous thing."

He singled out the contribution to his bail made by Meridel Le Sueur, prominent author, for special appreciation.

Ross, whose vigor recalls his youth as an athlete in Wisconsin, said, "The logical conclusion from current developments is that those who were jailed because they fought consistently and in spite of persecution for peace should be granted amnesty and prosecution of all Smith Act cases, including ours, dropped."

MCCARTHYITE SPIRIT

He said "the so-called 'harboring' charge against us is of a piece with the spirit of McCarthyism with which the Department of Justice is acting."

Under "no stretch of the imagination," he declared, "are we guilty of this charge of harboring usually considered a misdemeanor punishable by six months in jail."

This was in reference to the allegation of the government that Ross and four others are guilty of aiding Robert Thompson, Communist leader and decorated veteran of two wars, to escape political imprisonment under the Smith Act.

Ross points out that the "harboring" charge is not the "essence" of the indictment.

"The FBI and the Justice Department," he says, "have invented a new crime—accessory after the fact—that is, violation of the Smith Act by association with its victims."

The government, he alleges, is interested "in something quite different than 'harboring'."

Behind these arrests, he warns, "is an attempt to intimidate the in-

creasing numbers who oppose and resist the process of fascism and defend the rights of victims of such fascist measures as the Smith Act."

Ross, whose father was a Finnish lumberjack, miner and printer in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, grew up in a tradition of struggle and has himself been involved in a wide variety of struggle since the '30's.

He recalls that before an attack of polio struck him down at the age of 18 his ambition was to make the U. S. Olympic team in track and field events.

So he turned to organizing sports, and, in 1930, was the Midwest director of the Labor Sports Union.

He was born in Hancock, Mich. The date, he recalls significantly, was "the night before the 1913 strike" of copper miners there.

He grew up in Superior, Wis., moving to Minneapolis in 1934 where he became district secretary of the Young Communist League. This field of activity took him to New York and included a period when he represented the YCL, in the American Youth Congress.

In 1946 he returned to Minnesota where his last position was that of district secretary for the Communist Party in the Minnesota-Dakota district.

His wife, Margaret, and his daughter, Carole, 7, are still in Minneapolis, he notes, "contrary to the FBI allegation that we have no home, no home life."

HEARING OCT. 22

Ross, whose next court appearance in connection with the charges against him will be Oct. 22, said that other prisoners in the old San Francisco county jail on Kearny St. understood the status of political prisoners.

"What is involved," he said, "is the right of free political association. If we can be denied the right of free political association with men who uphold the same political convictions as we and who, over the years, have participated in the same struggle for peace and against fascism, then that right is being restricted for all."

Several prisoners, he said, told him, "You fellows shouldn't be here." Others, he said, "mentioned the Rosenberg case, or their own, as an example of injustice." There was not, he said, a single incident where the political prisoners were baited for their beliefs. He said there were questions and heated discussions, but not baiting.

Most of the prisoners, he said, had never seen "a real live Communist."

Because Ross and his fellow defendants refused to answer questions directly affecting their case and because they demanded the right to call a lawyer, they were thrown in the "hole" for five days at the San Francisco jail. This meant coveralls, no shoes and five nights on cold concrete floors sleeping on dirty blankets.

Later Ross was assigned the most disturbing of possible cellmates.

"The fellow is a completely disintegrated personality subject to hallucinations and delusions. He should be in an institution," he said.

These events, Ross hastens to say, are not important except as they illustrate the refusal of authorities to distinguish in any way between the status of political prisoners and other prisoners.

"There is," Ross points out, "no article of the U. S. Constitution that compels any man to be either an informer or a policeman, especially against such an outstanding fighter for the people as Bob Thompson, but the Constitution does protect the right of freedom of thought and association."

BRITISH OFFICIAL HOPES FOR RISE IN EAST-WEST TRADE

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Peter Thorneycroft, president of the Board of Trade, said last week he believed there would be substantial trade between the East and the West if the "cold war" ended and the ban on the shipment of strategic materials to countries in the Soviet bloc were lifted.

He said at a press conference that both the Soviet Union and People's China probably would seek engineering and other equipment for the expansion of their industries, not only from the United Kingdom, but also from Western Germany and other parts of Western Europe. Greater quantities of Soviet timber and grain would, in turn, be sent to the West, he said.

Thorneycroft emphasized that he was not questioning the wisdom of keeping controls over "strategic" materials.

He urged a more liberal tariff policy by the United States and said that any large expansion of Britain's export trade depended on

a substantial change in that policy. In a speech before a group of bankers and business men here, R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, also stressed the need for a greater British export trade.

He disclosed also that Britain had earned a current account surplus of \$80,000,000 (\$224,000) in her balance of payments over the first six months of this year.

Since this included \$55,000,000 of United States aid, the actual surplus was \$25,000,000.

PARIS, Oct. 19. — Decrees of Ministries of Finance and Economic Affairs, announced yesterday, sought to encourage trade between France and the Soviet Union and the people's democracies orbit by granting immunity from some taxes to goods destined for export to East Europe and China.

In 1952 the Soviet Union exported to France goods valued at 6,331,000,000 francs, or \$18,000,000, and imported from France goods worth 2,258,000,000 francs, or \$6,400,000.

The trade treaty signed with Moscow in July assumed a total trade both ways of 24,000,000,000 francs, or about \$68,000,000 in the year ending June 30 next.

The French expect now to negotiate on trade with China, since they can reduce their prices to the extent of the tax immunities.

The tax favors apply to exports to Albania, East Germany, Bulgaria, China, North Korea, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Banker Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey today announced appointment of David M. Kennedy, vice-president of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Bond Co. of Chicago as an assistant

Harvey O'Connor Indicted for Stand Against Witchhunt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Harvey O'Connor, who has written biographies of United States millionaires, was indicted on a contempt of Congress charge Friday.

A Federal grand jury returned the one-count indictment. O'Connor refused to answer witchhunt questions by Sen. Joseph McCarthy's Senate Investigating Committee.

O'Connor appeared before the subcommittee July 14 during its investigation of the State Department's overseas information centers. He based his refusal to testify on the First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of speech and assembly, and asserted his writings were "of no concern" to the subcommittee.

Mayor

(Continued from Page 3)
doing the job in a speech Sunday. He assailed Michael Quill, CIO Transport Workers Union president, for trying to organize the city police. Quill is supporting Democratic nominee Wagner for Mayor.

"If Wagner becomes mayor, the bars will be down and the police can kiss good-bye to any hope of owning their own souls again," Riegelman said. "Get it? Organizing into a union means you're becoming a slave."

Riegelman also went into the usual red-baiting act of the reactionary by maintaining that Quill was a "Communist," and that his efforts to organize police and firemen was a "typical Communist tactic."

Communists, no doubt, will appreciate the compliment which ascribes to them the "tactic" of organizing workers, but they have never claimed exclusive use of this "tactic."

Wagner continued his attack on Gov. Dewey for covering up on the actions of the New York State Parole Board, both as regards the exposures of prison visits to racketeer labor leader Joe Fay, and paroles given to notorious gangsters.

Wagner has charged that a leading member of the Eisenhower Administration, who is an intimate of Dewey, had written the Parole Board asking for parole for Fay.

Dewey, in what has widely become known as typical Dewey evasion tactics, replied by saying Wagner was lying. No member of the national administration had asked him for a parole for Fay, he declared.

Wagner nailed that one by noting his charge was that the request had been made to the Parole Board not to Dewey. He also recalled the parole of Lucky Luciano, and the Board's certificate of good conduct to Thomas Luchese (Three Finger Brown.)

Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate for mayor, sent a wire to all his opponents, demanding they say where they stand on the issue of academic freedom. It assailed the "political inquisitions" of Superintendent of Schools Jansen, the McCarthy, Jenner and Velde congressional committees.

Rudolph Halley Liberal Party candidate, continued his campaign of promising to clean up the city after the rule of the "machine bosses," and reported he had been refused a list of stockholders in the U. S. Trotting Association. Revelations that big-shot Republicans in New York are major stockholders in the race tracks has become a public scandal. Halley also continued his war on hookmaking.

Guiana

(Continued from Page 3)
the British Trade Union Congress.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The executive council of the Fire Brigades Union last week unanimously passed a resolution stating that there was no justification for the intervention of troops in British Guiana.

The resolution, demanding the withdrawal of British troops and the restoration of the constitution, has been sent to the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary.

The union's executive council also decided to send a deputation to the T.C.U. General Council and to the executive committee of the Labor Party to discuss how to rally the British Labor movement in support of the trade union and Labor movement of British Guiana.

Thirty Uxbridge sheet metal workers protested to Frank Beswick, Labor M.P. for Uxbridge, at the Tory Government's attitude in British Guiana, and demanded that the Labor Party take immediate steps to secure reversal of Tory policy.

A motion condemning Government action in British Guiana was

carried by 108 votes to 80 at a Manchester University Union debate, and the University Socialist Society has sent a telegram to the Colonial Office demanding the immediate withdrawal of troops.

Crayford No. 9 branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has sent a resolution to the union's executive to be transmitted to Sir Winston Churchill demanding the reinstatement of the elected Government.

Six Sheffield branches of the Amalgamated Engineering Union have protested against the Government's action in British Guiana, and have called on their union's executives to intervene.

The branches are Nos. 2, 9, 10, 21, 33 and 38.

Workers at several Sheffield factories have also condemned the Government's "gunboat policy."

Gloucester No. 8 branch of the AEU, demanding withdrawal of British troops, notes with concern that the Gloucester Regiment is again "on the emergency force, with the consequent fear in the mind of every Service lad and his family."

RESTORE CONSTITUTION

East London branch No. 141 of the National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives has also demanded withdrawal of British troops, as well as the restoration and democratization of the constitution.

Brondesbury (London) branch of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers has urged the union's executive, and the General Council of the TUC, to protest to the Colonial Secretary.

Other protests came from Croydon Central Ward Labor Party, Tottenham, Kingston and Mitcham branches of the Electrical Trades Union, Forest Gate and Croydon No. 1 branches of the National Union of Railwaymen.

Also: Mitcham branch of the National Union of Municipal and General Workers, Mitcham AEU, 48 workers in Omes factory, Barnes, 40 residents in Egham (Surrey), 70 Leeds University students, nine leading Labor movement figures in Ealing, and 22 more workers at Steinberg's factory, London, E.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Three newspapers have protested against the banning of Arthur Clegg, London Daily Worker expert on colonial affairs, from British Guiana.

The London Evening Standard wrote:

"If Mr. Lyttelton's decision to ban Mr. Clegg is a bad one, judged by its expediency, it is worse still judged on its principles. For once the principle that newspapers may be banned because of their political views is admitted, all liberty of the Press is threatened."

"Mr. Clegg should be given permission forthwith to fly back to British Guiana."

The chief daily newspapers of Trinidad, the Guardian and the Evening News—which have the same ownership—carried identical editorials declaring:

"The expulsion from Britain Guiana of the representative of an English newspaper is an outrage against one of the basic freedoms of our democratic way of life and cannot be justified on any ground."

"How can the British Guiana administration answer the charge that its action is prompted by the desire to hide something which

only the friendly Press could be trusted to report?"

An emergency resolution calling for an inquiry into the ban was passed by 26 votes to nil by the Central London branch of the National Union of Journalists, to which belong most journalists working on national newspapers in London.

The resolution declared: "This branch is disturbed at the action of the Colonial Office and the Governor of British Guiana in excluding from the colony Mr. Arthur Clegg, a journalist reporting for the Daily Worker."

"In the interests of the freedom of the Press it asks the national executive council to seek from the Colonial Office an explanation and if it is unsatisfactory calls for the ban to be lifted."

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress have cabled Sir Winston Churchill from Johannesburg demanding the immediate withdrawal of British troops from British Guiana and the granting of full self-government to the colony.

The dismissal of elected Ministers on flimsy pretexts betrays the true aims of imperialism, they said.

The African National Congress represents eight million Africans.

IWO

(Continued from Page 1)
torneys to apply to the U.S. Supreme Court for reconsideration of the decision, and has asked the court to accept the case of the Order for review.

"It is impossible to believe that the U. S. Supreme Court will permit this decision to stand. Not only does it have deep repercussions upon the constitutional rights of members of the IWO, but upon their property rights, embracing \$75,000,000 of life insurance protection."

"We call upon the membership of the IWO in this critical hour to stand united, to express solidarity with the organization as they have in the past years, with the definite assurance from the officers and the executive committee of the Order that they will continue to stand guard over the interests, the welfare, and the protection of the membership."

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
taining \$25 worth of coupons to aid in collection of funds. The results are beginning to come through. Here is the story of one unemployed worker in the Pelham area of the Bronx who previously collected funds in —\$25 in one case—from friends "for a long life to our beloved paper and a peaceful world."

He took four books recently, came up yesterday with three of them filled out—one of them by another reader in Pelham Park way—and \$5 on the fourth. He is keeping the fourth, and expects to be up soon to pick up another four books to fill out.

Among numerous other returns on the books, there was \$50 from a Detroit worker who filled out two, and \$17 from still

another Detroit worker who did not quite fill out his. Detroiters also sent \$20 and \$5, and there was \$1 from Ironwood, Michigan.

There were several contributions from New Jersey, too, among them one for \$25 from one of the paper's publishers, Helen Alfred, who has contributed before.

A Newark reader sends \$66; there is another \$25 from that city; \$10 from a Paterson worker; \$15 from a group of Maplewood readers; \$5 from Passaic and \$5 from Atlantic City.

A South Bend, Ind., group of workers send \$18, their third contribution "for the paper no America can do without." They send this in honor of ex-Councilman Ben Davis, former publisher of this paper who "while temporarily a prisoner of the 'cold war' crowd in Terre Haute, is at present the most illustrious and patriotic Hoosier."

There is \$15 from Schenectady "to help the good work"; \$1 from Providence in honor of the Pittmans' new baby; \$5 with "Love" from Boston; \$10 from Waterbury, Conn., and \$5 from New Haven; \$20 from Madison, Wis., and \$5 from Kenosha; \$8 from Albuquerque, N. M., and \$5 from Orlando, Fla.; a fiver from a steady contributor in St. Louis, and another \$1 from that city.

One Chicagoan sends \$25; a completed coupon book, and another Chicagoan sends \$5.

We'll have to hold over some of the individual New York contributions, but want to mention the \$10 by a group of seamen and \$30 from Bronx taxi workers. There is \$25 from that steady bunch of contributors, the Bronx poker players and another \$10 from a group of Bronx youth who raised their goals for the anti-McCarran "Fight Back Fund," and are now calling on friends to increase their efforts to raise funds for the paper which fights McCarranism and McCarthyism.

The Bronx Mt. Eden area sends \$50, and there is another \$30 from the Van Cortland area, which has been sending it in steadily.

From Sunnyside comes \$62 collected as a "birthday gift" from somebody to somebody, there is another \$110 from East Queens, and another group of Queens supporters gave \$50. There is \$25 and \$16 from two groups in Washington Heights, \$40 from the upper west side of Manhattan; \$25 from a Village group, for Pittman, and \$13 another Village group.

Yonkers friends send along \$15, and from Brooklynites comes \$13, ten for Pittman and \$3 for Rodney.

NMU

(Continued from Page 1)
bi-partisan U. S. cold-hot war program, it assailed features of that program that have created mounting difficulties for seamen.

He told the delegates there were "no real problems" facing the union, that wage scales on ships under contract with the NMU are the highest in history but that "we've got to continue fighting for better conditions."

Two problems facing the union, Curran said, are unemployment and threats to eliminate Federal Marine Hospitals.

Because of budget cutting in the ship subsidy program and transfer of outbound cargos to foreign ships, Curran stated the U. S. merchant fleet, which boasted 4,000 to 5,000 ships in 1944, has dwindled to 1,200 seagoing vessels.

He said, "We took a licking politically" through the election of Eisenhower, and urged the seamen to work to assure a Democratic Congress in 1954.

A thread of redbaiting ran through the main convention report. Pointing at the convention hall entrance, Curran said: "I don't think a Communist could get through there."

The convention is scheduled to discuss "problems of unity within the labor movement" and the AFL-CIO "no raiding" agreements.

"Curran's report recommended a program calling for 'preservation of peace,' 'promotion of full national freedom and self-government' and 'suppression of racial discrimination.' The report, however, supports the current aggressive U.S. foreign policy and states its one 'serious defect' is the 'absence of American labor from its highest councils.'"

Curran called on the delegates to revise the NMU constitution and organizational set-up "to eliminate waste and provide the greatest security for our members." Some delegates have said this proposal would eliminate many union services.

Other recommendations were to: • Announce willingness to meet with any other legitimate maritime union, AFL, CIO or independent, for cooperation in general problems of seamen.

• Endorse moves of CIO and AFL toward American labor unity.

• Endorse the program of the CIO Maritime Committee.

• Revise union shipping rules to prevent flooding of ships with permit carders. (This is seen as a move toward closed book shipping.)

• Reaffirm support of the CIO Political Action Committee.

• Express support of the UN.

CIO president Walter Reuther will address the convention this morning. A banquet will be held Thursday night at the Hotel Commodore.

Classified Ads

(Mandolin Instructions)
N.Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orchestra announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members, 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 106 E. 14 St., N.Y. 2.
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MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, expert, good furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed, Wendell, JE 8-3000, Day-Night.
JIMMY'S pickup service. Small jobs, short notice, dependable, reliable. UN 4-7615.

Shopper's Guide

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NEW YORK CITY

How A Celebrated Architect Shocked Jinx on Ike and Russia

By DAVID PLATT

It happened on Jinx Falkenburg's television program on WNBT—Channel 4—last Friday afternoon at 1:45.

Jinx was interviewing the 84-year-old internationally-known architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, whose new book 'The Future of Architecture' has just been published by Horizon Press.

"Mr. Wright," she began, "I have just written a letter to Mrs. Eisenhower. Would you like to add a postscript to it?" Sure, he replied, just add this:

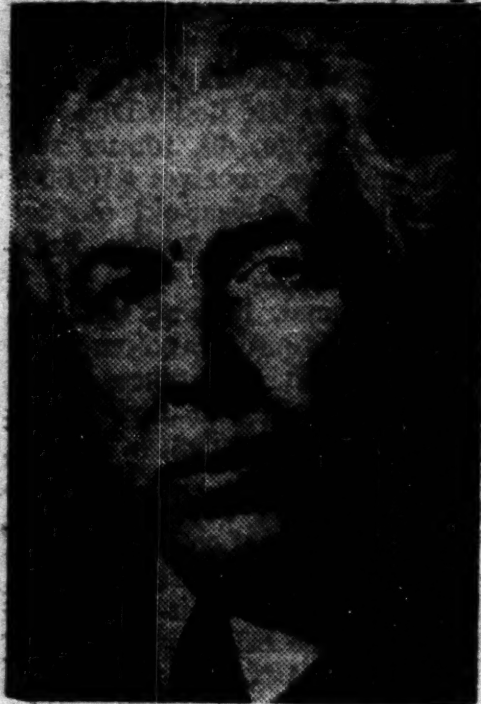
"You married a military man. Kindly restrain him."

The interview went on after Jinx recovered from the shock.

"And now, Mr. Wright, what have you to say about the future of New York in an atom bomb world?"

Jinx looked like the world was going to cave in around her when the architect replied:

"The whole atom bomb business is just a 'commercial' to scare poor sheep. We have nothing to fear from the Russians."



FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

Speaking of TV, an educational television network appears to be destined for Wisconsin despite the opposition of Sen. Joe McCarthy, Republican witchhunter of that state.

Seems the FCC gave the state's Radio Council permission to build an ultra high TV station in Madison. "With the grant of the Madison application, educational TV forces appear to have won another victory in their fight to hold the reservations for educational channels," said this week's Variety, adding: "It's recalled that Sen. McCarthy went to bat last spring in behalf of the Hearst Corp. to prevent FCC from granting the educational application of the City of Milwaukee for Channel 10, in which Hearst claimed a prior right."

It is now fairly certain that this channel, as well as the one in Madison, will go for educational TV.

A small anthology has just been issued in Czechoslovakia called 'American Writers in Prison.' It contains articles and poems by Howard Fast, Albert Maltz, John Howard Lawson, Dalton Trumbo, Alvah Bessie, Ring Lardner, Jr., Carl Marzani and others.

Picasso is starring in a full-length color film of his life now being shot at his villa near Nice (France) by the Italian movie-maker Luciano Ebbe.

A British friend of mine on vacation in France writes: "The weather here has been a real tonic; food good, and, of course, the people very friendly. To some the friendship is not unanimous as the U. S. Navy is in town. I doubt if there is any personal hostility toward the boys, but everywhere you go in the working class areas are small posters: 'U. S. go home.' Having been a British soldier in Bombay during 'Quit India' demonstrations, my guess is that the boys wouldn't mind returning home—but their orders are otherwise."

A new production of 'Othello' with Earle Hyman, young Negro actor, in the title role, opens Thursday evening, Oct. 29, at the Jan Hus Auditorium, 351 E. 74th St. It will run for four weeks on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at 8:40 with a matinee on Saturday at 2:30. It's being presented by the Shakespeare Guild Festival Co., a group of professionals who hope to do a number of Shakespeare's plays, including 'Twelfth Night' and 'Hamlet,' this season.

Hyman was last seen in the role of the Prince of Morocco in the City Center production of 'The Merchant of Venice.' Blanche Cholet will be Desdemona and William Thornton—Iago.

Tolya Bovykin, the splendid young Negro star of 'Maximka,' was discovered by Wayland Rudd, U.S. Negro actor-director who lived in the Soviet Union for many years before his untimely death last year in Moscow. Rudd came across Bovykin on a visit to Archangel, USSR, a couple of years ago. They became good friends. Bovykin was the son of a Russian mother and an American father—a seaman who frequently made trips to Russia during the war. His desire to be an actor stemmed from his meeting with Rudd, who encouraged him in every way he could, because he saw the youngster had abilities in this direction.

'Sandhog,' Music Drama by Earl Robinson, Waldo Salt Coming

Rachel Productions, sponsors of the current off-Broadway hit, 'The World of Sholom Aleichem,' have optioned 'Sandhog,' a musical drama by Waldo Salt and Earl Robinson, for presentation early in February. Howard Da Silva will be responsible for the staging of the musical play based on Theodore Dreiser's short story, 'Saint Colombio and the River.'

According to the producers, the story tells "one of the dramatic episodes in the violent eruption of the 20th Century, the beginning of

modern tunnel construction and the courage of the men who built the first of New York's mighty system of tunnels."

Earl Robinson, the composer, is widely known for the music of 'Ballad for Americans,' 'The House I Live In' and the scores for a number of motion pictures including 'A Walk in the Sun,' 'The Roosevelt Story' and 'The Romance of Rosy Ridge.' Waldo Salt has written many cinema scripts, most notably 'The Flame and the Arrow,' 'Rachel and the Stranger' and 'Shopworn Angel.'

PAMPHLET ON 'HOW TO STUDY'

"Socialism, having become a science, must be pursued as a science, that is, it must be studied."

With these words of Frederick Engels the Jefferson School opens its new pamphlet on "How to Study." The pamphlet costs only a nickel, yet a mastery of its 16 pages will pay the reader back in rich dividends in the course of his future reading.

It deals with such questions as the need for study of Marxism, what advantages and disadvantages adults have in mastering Marxism, habits of study, how to grasp the essence of what you are reading, etc.

These questions are treated in a straightforward, simple way which experience as both a student and a teacher convinces me will be of help to both learners and teachers.

It correctly emphasizes that no book or pamphlet can give a person the desire and the resolve to study Marxism, but shows the learner how to avoid or overcome certain bad methods of study which can seriously impede his learning, or bog it down entirely, and suggests certain correct approaches to study that most people have found very helpful. No attempt is made to minimize difficulties, but they are discussed with the assurance that any normal person can overcome them.

Teachers will find this booklet helpful in showing them how to better guide their students in the use of their readings, and in evaluating what their students are getting from their study.

"How to Study" is available at the Jefferson School bookshop and other progressive bookshops.—J.S.

NEEDLES AND PINS

Needles and pins,
Needles and pins;
When the first stitch is ended,
The second begins.

On the side of the second,
The third stitch will lean;
And so on, until
I finish a seam.

Then the thread that I tear
Stands out nakedly;
So I hide it in cloth
For no one to see.

Once more, I start over
with needles and pins;
For the first seam is ended
and the second begins.

My life is a pattern
Of needles and pins.
My heart is a tangle
Of dressmaker's sins.

Sometimes, I get tired
Of what I am doing;
My fingers slow down,
While my mind goes a'wooling.

My eyes look up.
As though in a dream,
That has nothing to do
With a stitch or a seam.

But my needle will never
Quite understand
It misses the cloth,
And pierces my hand.

And the sudden sharpness
And bitter pain,
Make me look down
At my work again.

Needles and pins,
Needles and pins;
When the first stitch is ended,
The second begins.

—M.D.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

Little of This, Little of That . . .

WHEN A BOXING TITLE is vacated it rarely happens that everyone agrees on which two deserve to fight for it. But there's little question about tomorrow night's combatants for Ray Robinson's middleweight crown being the right ones. Bobo Olson of San Francisco out of Hawaii, and Randy Turpin of England are the two all-right.

Olson is a beautifully rounded fighter, fast, smart, a classic boxer and a damaging enough cumulative puncher. His record shows 53 wins and 5 defeats and two of the latter were to Robinson the incomparable.

Turpin, who has campaigned more in Europe, and there are plenty of rugged welters and middles in England, France, Belgium and other European countries, has won 49 and lost 3. His KO ratio is more impressive than Olson's, with 33 to Bobo's 25. Randy, the son of a British Guianan who settled and married in England, is indeed the heavier puncher.

Olson is rated the 2-1 favorite going into the Garden fray. My memory of Turpin giving Robinson a hard time before the desperate Ray summoned up the KO makes those odds seem a little out of line. Olson can box but so could Robinson, and Olson hasn't Ray's punch with which to stop Turpin suddenly.

Too bad that this interesting match is another of those kept off the New York TV screens. . . .

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN put on quite a performance on the Dressen ousting. The day after the event it plastered a big red streamer across the top of page one, "BROOKLYN TO KEEP DRESSSEN." It was just a guess by which the Journal hoped to get a scoop and have people think it had inside pipe lines all the time. They had Casey Stengel quitting the Yanks two years ago and they have the Dodgers moving to Montreal. If it doesn't come off, nothing's lost. Heck, they throw cockeyed "news" headlines around page one every day which have no relation to fact.

The next day, when Dressen signed with Oakland and was definitely out of the Brooklyn picture, the unabashed Journal had nothing to say about its big exclusive headline. Instead it featured a front page headline saying that "Dressen's Lack of Confidence Cut O'Malley." The angle was that the corporation executive was offended by the fact that Dressen didn't believe he had real security on a verbal basis and a year to year contract! Why the poor, dear, hurt O'Malley!

SAW MY FIRST football game of 1953, in the flesh, that is, Columbia and Harvard. The Lions won it 6-0. Impressions—as expected, the ending of the platoon system makes it a much better game for the spectators without the constant pouring of anonymous specialists in and out. But it seems to me the coaches could use more substitutions than they do with those big squads sitting around in still clean uniforms at the end.

Harvard certainly didn't have the brainiest looking attack the American grid has produced. At the beginning they ran the legs off a talented tailback named Clabby, never bothering to keep the defense honest with any deception or blasts up the middle. It was Clabby, Clabby, Clabby, Clabby. When poor Clabby ran out of gas against the rugged Columbia defense, Harvard began getting some mileage out of a driving fullback named Culver who took the direct snapback, faked a lateral out to Clabby and drove through. After doing that 3 straight times a pitchout to Clabby might have given the latter some running room, but that seemed too subtle for Harvard.

Columbia, typical of a Lou Little team, struck once sharply and knowingly for its tally, and defended ruggedly to make it stand up. It is a cohesive team with a strong line, not much running threat but lots of aerial threat with pretty pass patterns deploying plenty of light blue receivers, and no hesitations to pass on unexpected downs. Could give Army a hard time at West Point, if Army is thinking too fondly of its sensational victory over Duke and isn't geared for a purposeful and cohesive band of scrappers.

ELSEWHERE IN THE college grid picture the most cyclonic development seems to be unheralded Illinois crashing into the Big Ten and Rose Bowl picture which was supposed to be all Michigan State, Michigan and Ohio State.

A couple of Negro sophomore backs named J. C. Caroline and Mickey Bates have them babbling of Red Grange and Buddy Young out at Champaign. The duo shredded Ohio State at Columbus 41-20 in an earth quaking upset, then ran over Minnesota 27-7 and suddenly the Illini are very much in the picture and looking ahead to the Nov. 7th clash with unbeaten Michigan. (Now why can't THAT be the TV game of the week? If the contradictions of television and box office take limits viewers to one game, let it be a game figured a few weeks in advance as the season progresses, to guarantee it's being an interesting one).

Caroline, who came to Illinois from the Booker T. Washington High School in Columbia, S. C., is a six foot, 184 pounder with searing speed to the outside and great change of direction and pace. In his first three college games he reeled off runs of 73, 50 and 64 yards. Bates, of Kewanee, Ill. and also fast, is a power runner of 6-1 and 205 pounds and when the defense widens out apprehensively for Caroline he is going to blast through. Mr. Outside and Mr. Inside with a vengeance.

The veteran Bob Zuppke, former Illinois coach, puts them at the top of Illinois' all time list as a duo. Bates' present touchdown pace threatens to beat the Illinois mark of 13 shared by Grange, Young and Johnny Karras.

BROWSING BRIEFLY through John Gunther's "Inside U. S. A." at the library, came across the following in the section on New York:

"The only Communist on the New York City Council is a competent and accomplished Negro, Benjamin J. Davis Jr. Also Davis, who played football at Williams and is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, is publisher of the Daily Worker. His father, interestingly enough, an Atlanta publisher, is an important Republican politician. In a recent councilmanic election, under proportional representation, Davis' vote was only topped by that of Stanley M. Isaacs, an able Republican who has been entrenched in New York politics for many years.

This was written before a great American like Ben Davis was framed under the thought-control Smith Act and sent to a jimcrow (Continued on Page 8)

Imperialist Bandit Powers at UN Raise Cry of 'Stop Thief'

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 19.—Representatives of the United States, Britain and certain other states are quick to describe every proposal of a Socialist state as propaganda.

But a number of recent developments show that these spokesmen lose no opportunity to smuggle cold war propaganda into the debates.

These developments reveal, moreover, that the Atlantic bloc delegations do not object to propaganda per se, but only other people's propaganda.

Instances in point include British representative Sir Gladwyn Jebb's speech on the Moroccan question; Henry Cabot Lodge's statement on Trieste; James F. Byrnes' speeches on the question of the admission of new members; James D. Zellerbach's statement on the plan for UN assistance to underdeveloped territories; and the interventions by both Lodge and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the question of forced labor.

COLONIAL PEOPLE GAGGED

In addition, the colonial powers are making every effort to prevent spokesmen of dependent peoples from stating their grievances. The colonial bloc has initiated moves to throttle the Committee on Information from Non Self Governing Territories. It has also tried to prevent—and has succeeded in many instances—representatives of dependent peoples from appearing in oral hearings on their petitions. Last Sept. 30, the State Department's voting majority denied the right to appear to Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, president of Puerto Rico's Independent Party.

The success of the Atlantic war bloc in stifling the voice of its opposition was most clearly manifested in the debates on the Korean question. Repeatedly a voting majority controlled by the State Department denied the representatives of North Korea and People's China the right to state their case. They demonstrated again and again that they wanted only one side of the dispute to be heard—their own.

The State Department's maneuvers on the question of forced labor expose, moreover, the spurious character of cold war propaganda. Lodge's comment after the State Department had placed this item on the eighth Assembly agenda candidly admitted his motive was cold war propaganda. "United Nations debate," he said,

"should make clear to the entire world the inhuman conditions of forced labor existing in Communist countries—in the so-called 'workers paradise'."

This motive, of course, can hardly be said to have a cold war vintage. Ever since the establishment of working class power the defenders of capitalism have striven to offset the impact of this fact on the working of the world. And they have concentrated their efforts on a penal system which seeks the rehabilitation of criminals through constructive labor with pay, falsely calling this system "forced labor" and vastly magnifying its extent.

Yet, if the motive for placing this question on the agenda antedates the cold war, the so-called "evidence" of alleged forced labor in the Socialist States is cold-war-made, pure and simple. Submitted by a committee of the International Labor Office (ILO), that tool of international capital, this "evidence" consists of testimony from alleged "escapees" from Socialist penal institutions and from so-called "Iron Curtain refugees."

It turns out, on examination, that these "escapees" and "Iron Curtain refugees" are criminals, Nazi collaborators and native fascists who were expelled by the peoples of their countries. For instance, of 18 communications sent the UN Secretary-General in respect to agenda items since last August, 15 supported this forced labor item.

FASCIST BANDS

These 15 communications came from Committee for a Free Lithuania, New York; Rumanian National Committee, Washington, D. C.; Association of Free Romanians in the United States, New York; Council of Free Czechoslovakia, Washington, D. C.; Hungarian National Council, New York; Polish Political Council, New York; Polish National Democratic Committee, Washington, D. C.; Estonian National Committee, New York; Estonian National Committee in Canada, Toronto; Committee for a Free Estonia, New York; Estonian Information Center, Stockholm; Committee for a Free Latvia, New York; National Committee for a Free Albania, New York; Central European Federation of Christian Trade Unions, New York; Free International

Federation of Former Totalitarian Political Prisoners, Inc., New York.

Even a cursory reader will be struck by the similarity in names of these little bands of fascists, not to speak of the "spontaneity" with which they all managed, by coincidence no doubt, to present the appearance of organized pressure for the forced labor item. Add to this the ILO's conspicuous refusal ever in its existence to raise the question of forced labor in the African, Asian and Latin American colonies of the colonial bloc. The total picture is a clear-cut case of cold war maneuvers in the UN.

OTHER INSTANCES

Here are a few other instances of the State Department's — and Britain's — peddling of cold war propaganda in the UN:

• In the Political and Security Committee, Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb deliberately strayed from his defense of French imperialist methods in Morocco to ask why the countries urging UN action in Morocco did not press for similar action in Soviet Central Asia, where "Moslem culture is literally in danger of destruction." This of course compelled Soviet delegate S. K. Tsarapkin to answer, quoting current New York Times articles from correspondent Harrison Salisbury and other sources to show that Jebb was "coming out with nonsense here."

• In the Security Council, Lodge took advantage of the chairman's call for discussion on the agenda to brand the Soviet Union's proposal for a debate on Trieste as a "propaganda maneuver," and dragged in Korea, Premier Malenkov's statements and other matters to portray State Department policies as truly peace-loving.

• In the Ad Hoc Committee, Byrnes took occasion to slander the Socialist States while opposing the Soviet proposals for admission of new members. The South Carolinian invited scrutiny of his own state administration when he said of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania: "When they begin to respect the rights and interests of their own people they will come to respect the rights and interests of other nations."

Order \$48,250 Paid to Four Fired by UN

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The United Nations Administrative Tribunal today ordered payment of a total of \$48,250 in compensation to four American UN employees dismissed from their jobs following witch-hunt hearings in the U. S.

The UN Tribunal had ordered reinstatement of the four Secretariat employees earlier this year, but UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld overruled its decision.

The highest award — \$20,000 — allotted by the Tribunal went to Alexander Svehchansky, 44, former member of the UN Radio Division.

Hope Eldridge, 49, former statistical employee, receives \$16,000; Edda Glaser, 43-year-old clerical officer, \$7,500, and writer Ruth Crawford, \$4,750.

The Tribunal, highest UN Appellate for the first time, was composed of Paul Bastid of France, Lord Crook of Britain and Brer Arvid Sture Petren of Sweden.

The Tribunal, highest UN Appeals Board, last September also ordered payment of some \$135,000 to seven other dismissed persons who did not want their jobs back, and upheld the firings of nine former American UN employees.

5,000 Win Gains In Furniture Plant Strikes

More than half of the 10,000 workers on strike last week at plants organized by the CIO United Furniture Workers of America, have won their demands and returned to work, President Morris Pizer announced yesterday. Pizer stated, however, that the strike at American Furniture Co. in Martinsville, Va., involving 1,100, is still in progress.

Settlements included: Heywood-Wakefield Co., Gardner, Massachusetts, 1,300 workers; Fort Smith, Ark., 1,200; Rockford, Ill., 700; Boston, 200, and a number of smaller plants employing a total of about 500 workers.

Pizer also said gains were obtained without resort to a strike at Ionia Manufacturing Corp., Ionia, Mich., which employs over 1,000 workers, and at several smaller plants also in Michigan.

Patterson Urges Mass Turnout To Rally Against McCarran Act

Confined to his home after an attack of pneumonia, William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, yesterday appealed for a "mass turnout and fighting gathering" this Saturday at the "People's Conference to Fight the McCarran Law Prosecutions and McCarthyism." Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the conference will be open at 10:30 a.m. at Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41 St.

Patterson, who returned home last Thursday suffering from pneumonia after a tour of the West

Coast, declared that "this conference can become a truly historical landmark in the people's fight to preserve democracy and peace, and to erase from the law of the land the most dangerous and unconstitutional legislation ever passed in our history."

The keynote address on the McCarran Act will be delivered by John Abt, labor and constitutional lawyer.

Panels will cover World Peace; Labor; Negro Affairs; Education, Arts and Professions; Youth and Civil Rights.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

prison for five years as a prime example of the New York Post's "Free World" in action "to win the minds of men everywhere."

Otherwise it is largely factual. Except for one little item. This being football season, it is only proper to call to Mr. Gunther's attention the fact that Davis played football for Amherst, not for Amherst's traditional rival Williams.

N. L. ALLSTAR team picked for United Press by committee of 24 scribes, 3 from each city, has only one result you might call a surprise, Klauszewski of Cincinnati over Gil Hodges at 1st. Otherwise it is the "standard" NL team, with Schoendienst, Reese and Mathews rounding out the infield, Musial, Snider and Furillo in the outfield, Campanella catcher and Spahn and Roberts pitchers. Campy, Snider and Schoendienst were the unanimous choices. As a Billy Cox fan, I must still ask, was the lone vote for Cox over Mathews facetious?

Schools

(Continued from Page 1)
dren, who also carried signs calling on the city not to "cheat me out of my education."

FLATBUSH GROUP

One of the largest groups came from the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. The delegation, including members of 18 parents' associations, protested the "vague" designation of the site for the proposed new JHS 82. The Board of Education had proposed that the school be built at Coney Island and Church avenues, but the budget draft merely designated that the school be built in "Brooklyn, Midwood area."

Led by Mrs. Blanche Katz, the parents contended that the school was proposed to receive children in the Flatbush area. If the school should be built in the "Midwood Area," where they said there was no emergency overcrowding situation, the entire purpose of the school would be defeated.

CHALLENGES MAYOR

Arnold Olenick, representing the Queens ALP, challenged Mayor Impellitteri to prove that he was not Gov. Dewey's "other candidate" by subscribing to the "most realistic solution for the city's school construction crisis: a \$500,000,000 state-financed bond issue for that purpose."

Pointing out that three mayoralty aspirants, Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP; Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Democratic Party, and Rudolph Halley, Liberal, had subscribed to the program, Olenick told the Planning Commission:

"You are in a position to influence Mayor Impellitteri to make the same commitments. No one expects the Governor's own candidate, Mr. Riegelman, to take such a stand. The only way to scotch the persistent rumor that Mr. Impellitteri is his (Gov. Dewey's) other candidate as far as the parents are concerned would be for him to join with Mr. McAvoy and Messrs. Wagner and Halley in uniting parents around this solution in a way Mr. Dewey could not afford to ignore."

Gurley Flynn

(Continued from Page 4)

tions to the U. S. Embassy. There is no doubt that all the American Embassies have heard a flood of people's protest about Steve Nelson. But what about here in the U. S. A.? On the 20-year state sentence protests should go to Governor Fine, Harrisburg, Pa., right now. Do it today. This is a death sentence for Steve Nelson. Let all of us here do for Steve Nelson as least as much as British, Swedish, French, Italian, Australian and other people are doing for Steve—speak out and help save him.

To fight for Steve Nelson is to fight the drive to fascism, is to fight the frame-up system, is to defend democracy and our own Bill of Rights.

Course in History Of Jews in U. S. Labor Starts Tues

Morris Schappes' course in the "History of the Jews in the U.S. Labor Movement" at the Jefferson School, starts Tuesday, 8:30-10:00 p.m.

Beginning with the 1880s, it will discuss "mass migration from Eastern Europe and the growth of the Jewish working class here; strike struggles against sweat shops; influence of Marxism; Jewish masses in trade unions, political movements, labor: fraternalism; new developments and present problems.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the proper street corner, or call AL 4-7064.



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Candy Strike Won In Pittsburgh Area

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18.—A two-week strike of 300 workers at the Hardie Bros. Candy Co. plant in the Strip District won a five-cent hourly wage boost retroactive to Aug. 1 with another five cents an hour for a welfare program effective Jan. 1. They also obtained improvements in the vacation schedules and assurance the contract would continue in effect should the business be sold during its 22-month duration.

The employees are represented by Local 12, AFL Bakery & Confectionery Workers. Union teamsters, engineers and firemen refused to cross picket lines.

The strike was the first in the firm's 80 years.

What's On?

WHO WILL FIND the hidden pumpkin? Enjoy this and other games for adults and kids at our real old-fashioned Halloween Party. Bring your costume. Square dancing, sports activities, fun for the whole weekend. Sat., Oct. 24 at Camp Midvale, cooperative, interracial camp. Family rooms in our dormitory. Reservations: Camp Midvale, Midvale, N.J. Telephone 5-2194.